MUSICAL AND DEAMATIC.

The City Amusements. AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Flotow's opera of Mercha will be performed this evening, with Madame Rosa as "Martha," and the other characters by Mrs. Seguin, Measrs. Castle, Campbell, Seguin, and others. This opera will be placed upon the stage in a style never before attempted in this city. The properties, costumes, and all the accessories will be of the most elegant description, and the great fair scene, in the second act, will be represented in a most claborate style, with all the details and incidents of an English country fair. This scene was received with great style, with all the details and incidents of an English country fair. This scene was received with great emplause in New York when it was represented there a few weeks ago. The credit of this and other acenic effects of the operas performed by this troupe is due to the good taste and enterprise of Mr. C. D. Hess, who has the management of what we presume may be called the scenic department.

To-k-orrow Fra Diacolo will be given, with Miss Rose Hersee as "Zerlina," and on Wednesday Auber's opera of the Black Domino will be performed for the first time by this troupe.

for the first time by this troupe,

**THE CHESNUT the comedy of Masks and Faces drew such fine audiences and was so admirably perfree side in the admiraces and was so admiratory perfermed on Friday and Saturday evenings, that we exinct help regretting its withdrawal so soon. The piece was better done on Saturday than on the evening before, and with Miss Keene as "Peg Woffing ton," Mr. Sheridan as "Triplet," and Miss Howard as "Mabel Vane," the leading roles were presented in a granner worthy of hearty praise, while the personation of the subordinate parts, with one or two excep-tions, left little to be desired. "Mabel Vane" is a charming contrast to the other characters, and it remires rare delicacy and tact in the actress to render was not exactly in character, we understand, was due o an accident over which she had no control, and

which, of course, relieves her from any imputation of bad taste in the matter. Robertson's comedy of *Home* will be produced this

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this even-AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this evening as "Macbeth." This we believe may be set down
as the most difficult character in the whole range of
the Shakespearian drama. We see at times approximations to the ideal "Othello," "lago," "Hamlet,"
"Lear," "Richard," and other of the great tragic
voles, 'out-ywe have never yet witnessed a personation of "Macbeth" that was not unsatisfactory in a
both decree. There is a something about the chation of "Macoch" that was not unsatisfactory in a nigh degree. There is a something about the cha-racter that even the best actors cannot grasp, and this grand tragedy is represented now mostly for the sake of "Lady Macbeth," who has become the chief personage. This may be accounted for in some mea-sure by the fact that in the early scenes of the drama "Lady Macbeth" appears as the active agent, drama "Lady Macbeth" appears as the active agent, and her husband to a great extent as the passive instrument, and he is thus overshadowed, just as "Othello" is upon the stage a less important character than "Tago." The part of "Lady Macbeth" is successfully represented, too, once in a long while by some great actress, but we scarcely expect to see a really good "Macbeth." If Mr. Booth fails to realize all that there is in this great rate he latts where other and greater actors have failed before him. His performance of the character has some fine points

and greater across about it, but it is far from being his best effort.

To-morrow evening The Lady of Lyons will be given; on Wednesday, Rechard III; on Thursday, The Fool's Revence; and on Friday, The Stranger.

At the Arch, the last week of Formesa is announced. AT THE ELEVENTO STREET OPERA HOUSE, the

funny interlude entitled Scares in the City Cars will be performed for the last times this week. W. Henry Rice will make his reappearance this evening as the "Unblenched Blonde," and a laughable farce entitled Who Died First I will be given for the first time. The performance will conclude with the comic vandeville of Jack and Gill; or, Old Mother Widdle

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS commences its second week to-day, on Eighth street, between Race and Vine. The performances of this establishment are first-class, and they ought to be seen by all who can adulte dashing horsemanship, wonderful acrobatism, and all the interesting fea-tures that are presented by a competent troupe of

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES will include the best talent in the country, and it will afford our citizens an intellectual treat that will certainly be appreciated. Mr. Pugh has shown great tact in the selection of his lecturers, and the course will cer-tainly present variety enough to satisfy all tastes. The sale of seats for the first ten lectures will commence to-morrow at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street. The first lecture will be derivered on Tuesday, Oct. 19, by Miss Anna Dickinson, who, under the title of "Whited Sepulchres," will relate her experiences of

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RUSH BEQUEST.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph. I submit to the consideration of your readers the

I submit to the consideration of your readers the following objections to the acceptance by the Philadelphia Library Company of the trust ordered by the will of the late Dr. Rush:

1. The counsel consulted by the Directors (Mr. Meredith, Mr. McMurtrie, and Mr. George W. Biddle say that this is not the proper time for a decision.

2. The Directors, in presenting the subject to the meeting of 20th June, expressed the same opinion.

3. The location chosen by the executor for the new building is altorether unsatisfactory to the members building is altogether unsatisfactory to the members he company.

The whole library must go there, if the spirit of

Dr. Rush's will is not to be outrageously disregarded.

5. No one knows what the manetal state of the Trust is even likely to be when handed over to the company. Opinions vary immensely as to the amount of funds which will remain after the building is completed. The will requires all the estate to be spent on the building, except sufficient to secure the annuities. This gives nothing whatever for purchase of books or expenses of supporting the library until one by one the annuities fall in. One thousand hungry heirs eagerly expecting the demise of each survivor of Dr. Rush's family!

6. The condition that the number of members shall never be increased is an odious and aristocratic reature, entirely alien to the spirit in which the library was founded and has been administered. When this amendment of the charter is asked of the Legislature,

amendment of the charter is asked of the Legislature, it will surely meet with opposition.

7. The condition that the library company shall never connect itself with any other body corporate is a very objectionable one. The present Library Company is a combination of the original company with three others, viz. The Amicable, the Association, and the Union. Is it not possible that in the mutation of human affairs it may be desirable for mutation of human affairs it may be desirable for the library company to unite with some other kin-dred institution. Suppose, for example, that fifty years hence some large hearted, generous, genial philanthropist, having amply provided for the needs of his surviving relations, should by his last will offer us, with that same noble confidence which marks every page of Dr. Rush's will, three millions of dollars to effect a union, say, with the Mercantile or some other library company. We should be powerless. If it be said this is forced sup-poshion, and we are not likely again to find such generous, munificent, self-denying philanthropy as generous, munificent, self-tenying philanthropy as that of the late Dr. Rush, I suppose we must rejuct-antly assent. But though such qualities are rare indeed, ought we to shut ourselves out from availing

ourselves of them in all future time?

S. The condition that the directors shall be of such and such profession, is dictatorial and offensive to

and such profession, is dictatorial and offensive to our old and honorable corporation.

9. The most outrageous provision in the will, and the one which alone should cause a rejection of the trust, is that which virtually appoints one of the in-surance companies of the city a perpetual guardian of the Library Company of Philadelphia. (See page 25 of the wil'.) That company is enjoined to see that the library company observes all the conditions of the trust, and of course may have a standing committee of their board upon the Rush trust, and claim free access to all the accounts and business of the

library company.

Observe, also, that if they can catch the library company tripping, they are to have charge of the

med themselves. We might continue at much greater length, but these objections seem sufficient to induce, at any rate, delay until we can take our observation, compute our exact position on the chart, and then shape a course which will be safe and prudent. T. B.

Philagelphia, Oct. 11, 1869. AN INTERESTING PAPER,-Few papers published An interesting Paper,—Few papers published in this or any other country can compare in excellence and interest with the New York Weekly. The serial stories published in its columns are written by the best American and Engitah authors, the fun is furnished by Josh Billings and Doesticks, the short stories, sketches, and departments are always readable, and the illustrations are invariably fine specimens of art. The present is a good time to subscribe for the New York Weekly, as by reference to the advertisement in another column it will be seen that "The Boy Whaler; or, The Young Rovers," by Leon Lewis, has just been commenced in its columns.

A SLEEFER ROBBED.—Henry E. Manuel is the name of a chap boarding at a house in South street, near Twenty-fourth. On Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock, he went home, rang the bell, and then sat on the steps swarting the opening of the door. His summons not being speedily answered, he slumbered. Some sharp 'un, chancing by at the time, discovered Henry's oblivious condition, and "lifted" his pocket-book, containing \$22. Henry considers that he paid rather dear for his nan.

CITY POLITICS.

Odds and Ends on the Eve of the Election—How the Political Caldron Bubbles.

—The election that comes off to-morrow has set the ardent attaches of all political creeds and parties actively at work in the last closing days of the campaign. The quiet that has reigned with so little distributions as research many meetings and between page. The quet that has regret with so fittle dis-turbance as respects mass meetings and heteroge-neous turn-outs of "the unterrifled," has been some-what dispelled of late by the manœuvres of the wire-pullers. This morning the State House pavement wears its usual ante-election look of old times, and was well nigh impassable to ordinary pedestrians. Scattered under the trees and upon the steps of the offices are numerous groups of the trank and size? offices are numerous groups of the "rank and file," the men who at the various election precincts are used to do what they are told and ask no questions. used to do what they are told and ask no questions. Certainly it is a curious question why on the eve of all elections such lots of broad shouldered, beetled-browed, dirty, shabily-dressed hangers on lounge about the immediate vicinity of Independence Hall. To-morrow not one of these gentry will be seen in that neighborhood; before that time, as the poet so appropriately and yet so delicately puts it, they will

Folded their tents like the Arabs.

And as silently stole away.

It is rumored about town that our worthy police guardians have been of late in part relieved from their arduous duties of ornamenting the street-cortheir arduous duties of ornamenting the street-corners semi-occasionally, and of switching stray little boys who don't treat them with quite as much respect as their dignified bearing demands. These stalwart feeders on the public pap were, it is asserted, ordered on duty in citizens dress at noon, Saturday, and were furnished with bundles of circulars issued by the Independent Reform Mutual Admiration Society, with instructions to slip these under the doors of Republican voters. These circulars close as follows:—

ars close as follows:—

"Note.—You can use the following ticket as a ballot, if you will carefully follow these directions. Preserve them. "Cut out the following ticket entire, and passe it on your State ticket, covering up as well as you can the names of the other candidates named for similar offices, and scratch out these that may not be covered up. "If you wish to vate only this ticket, then fold it up, and on the back write the number of your ward and division, thus:—First ward, seventh division.

"Independent lieform Party Ticket.

"Prothonotary of the District Court—William C. Claghorn.

orn.

* Clerk of Quarter Sessions—I. Newton Peirce.

*Recorder of Doeds—George S. Ferguson.

*City Commissioner—Thomas Finley.

*City Treasurer—Robert England.

Coroner—George Gabel.

"Coroner George Gabel."

—On behalf of Mr. B. F. Glenn, independent Republican candidate for Select Council in the Fifteenth ward, some curious charges are made against the regular nominee, Dr. William W. Burnell. On the one side, it is declared that the Dector was a emocrat certainly until the close of the Rebellion and supported all their measures as an active parti-san; and the pertinent point is made;—"But we are told in 1869, five years after the event, that he is pretold in 1869, five years after the event, that he is prepared to preduce affidavits that he voted for President Lincoln in November, 1861. In other words, in order to obtain office, he is ready to prove that while he was acting with and was trusted by his Democratic friends, he was cheating them and was acting in bad faith."

In reply, Dr. Burnell writes:—"Tis true I did visit Chicago as an admirer of General McClellan, before the Presidential election of 1864 occurred. I plainly saw the consequences of his election to the Presidency—consequences of presidential election to the presidency—consequences of presidential election to the presidency—consequences of greater importance to

Presidency—consequences of greater importance to the country at that time than would have been the defeat of Mr. Lincoln in 1867; and at that time I left the Democratic party forever," Certainly this explanation, "If 'tis true, 'tis passing

-A case, rather muddled as far as the character of the winesses was concerned, was made as much outlef for political capital as possible, on last Satur-eay. Alderman Hurley had before him Christian Lamb, Charles Houghnot, Albert Fields, and Henry Mitchell, upon the charge of Illegal voting, and of inducing George Elliott, John Kedding, and eight others to commit perjury before the Legislative Committee examining into the alleged right of William Buan to a sent in the Legislature. The committee, it will be remembered, decided in favor of the contestant, Mr. Bunn, and Mr. Witham, the Democrat, was overthrown. Before the committee lliott, Redding, and eight other persons swore that they voted the Democratic ticket one hundred aud fifty times—voted carry and often in each precinct At the hearing on Saturday last, Elliott testilled that he and others had been privy to various frauds in the election last year at the instigation of these Republicans, and had been bribed to give the former evidence before the Legislative Committee. It was rather a tough question for outsiders to know which time he committed regulary. The defendants, how-ever, were held in \$5000 bail each to answer the

-Lewis Knox is looming up, but there is some ques-tion as to his particular identity. In print the signa-ture, "Lewis Knox," looks very much alike each time it is repeated, no matter by whom it was written before being transferred to the types, and hence, when we read in the papers a card signed "Lewis Knox," we are in doubt as to whether it is the genuine Lewis or a bogus Lewis. In a Sunday paper eared such a card. yesterday appeared such a card. "Lewis Knox" respectfully informed the voters of the Second ward that he is a candidate for Alderman, the report of Mr. Hagan—whoever Mr. Hagan may be—to the contrary notwithstanding. "Lewis Knox" then proceeds to give Mr. Hagan a little sound advice, telling him that he "should rely upon his knowledge of how to make and drink whisky, his magnificent style of them to be the magnificent style for to make and drink whisky, his magnificent style of blaspheming, or his most excellent qualifications for the position of alderman, instead of resorting to one of the mean, cunning tricks that gave him the kind of nomination he received." There's richness, of a verity; but equally rich is the closing sentence subscribed "Lewis Knox." "We can not prosect ourselves from a liar; we could lock from a thief." And now again doth "Lewis Knox" put in an appearance before the people, delivering himself in the columns of a morning journal in the following bitter strain:—"The notice appearing in the Sunday Mercury of yesterday, purporting to be issued and signed by me, is a forgery, and evidently written by some one who knows from experience how liars act, and how thieves are treated. I had no knowledge whatever of the publication until I saw it in print." A few

of the publication until 1 saw it in print." A few adidavits might possibly clear up this business,

—"Robert Moore, Eleventh ward," has given in at He has held out bravely as an independent date for the Legislature from the Ninth district, candidate for the Legislature from the Ninth district, in which Samuel D. Dailey has heretofore ruled the roast. This morning, however, he rushes into print with a special notice marked "one time," in which, after premising that he is "not a Democrat for gain, but through principle," he states that he desires to contemplate the success of the party to-morrow, and with the view of forwarding the prospects of that rather improbable specifacle, "desires to withdraw his name as a candidate for the Legislature." It will be seen from this announcement that Mr. Moore fully appreciates the functions of a legislator from fully appreciates the functions of a legislator from the modern standpoint. If he were 'a Damocrat for gain," he would not retire from the contest—not,

perhaps, that he loves plunder less, but Democracy more.

—Samuel Josephs starts out a special in all the papers, has "represented or misrepresented" the Third district during the past eight years, and then recommends as a remedy the election of Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Kieinz, whose own personal card expresses his entire subjection "to the decision of the conservative voters" of the district. So it's nothing but a little Democratic row.

—The following notices have been prominently advertised in a morning journal:—

\$25" MAJOR GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY is ex-pected to be at the Great Femian Ball to-night. \$25" HON. ASA PACKER will be at the Great Femian

Certainly the attractions offered above are superior to those generally given to the admirers of "the manly art;" but as the unusual collision of two such "cocks of the walk" might result in a pretty promiscuous interchange of "distingis," all lovers of peace doctrines and everybody who don't desire to have some one "put a head on him" had better stay are some one "put a head on him" had better stay are some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better stay that a lover some one "put a head on him" had better some one "put a head on him" 'Tis a joily good chance for a free light at

away. "Tis a jolly good chance for a free light all around.

—In the Second Legislative district things look a little animated. When the old Democratic slate was cleaned up several weeks since George McGowan was chalked down in the place of William C. Gillingham. The latter gentleman, however, as the vulgar phrase it, "can't see it in that light," and appeals to that party as the regular nominee. Mr. Gillingham certainly is an admirer of the church rabries that say, "Let all things be done decently and in order;" and his near vicinity to the Fourth ward, where the majorities are worked out on the principles of regularity and system, no doubt has had much to do in increasing his reverence for those things.

—Mr. Edward G. Lee publishes the following card:
—'I very much regret to learn that my name has been used as favoring the undue opposition to Watson Comly, the candidate for Representative in the Seventeenth Legislative district. I have upon all occasions, in every way in my power, by entreating

son Comby, the candidate for Representative in the Seventeenih Legislative district. I have upon all occasions, in every way in my power, by entreating and otherwise, sought to break down any effort to defeat him by his own party, and I regard any man as my political enemy who is thus engaged. I desire most heartly to see him elected by the full Republican vote of his district.

—The contest in the Democratic ranks between Michael Mullen and John Forsythe waxes warm over the seat in the Legislature from the Thirteenth district. The district is composed of twelve election divisions, and consequently the nominating convention was made up of twenty-four delegates, of which anmber lifteen voted for Forsythe. But the Hon. Michael was not to be put down in this outrageous fashion, and hence appealed to the City Executive Committee. Forsythe, knowing from past experience what would be the fate of himself and friends at their hands, refused to submit to the decision of anybody save that of the voters of the district themselves. Thereupon the City Executive Committee, which has been carrying things with a high hand generally, threw him

overboard, and Mullen goes before the people with the prestige of "regularity." Hetween these rivals there is a fair prospect that Mr. Joseph A. Geisz, the Republican candidate, may slip into the Legislature. He is a new man, and possibly will prove if elected, to be a good man, which Mullen is not, by the very longest sert of a sight.

—Election officers should remember that the blank forms and stationery necessary to conduct the general election on the 12th inst, will be ready to deliver to the Judge of each Election Division, upon presentation of certificate of appointment, on and after Saturday, the 2th inst., on application to the office of the City Commissioners, in the Law Building, on Fifth street below Walnut.

—In our recent interview with Mayor Fox, that official expressed the hope that on election day he would be able to "make such arrangements as will ensure

can expressed the hope that on election day he would be able to "make such arrangements as will ensure the preservation of the peace in every quarter, and enable every citizen to exercise his prerogative without the slightest interference or intimidation." It is needless for us to remind his Honor that the people hope to see a full realization of the Mayor's hopes.

THE SWEARING OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

In Common Pleas, Judge Peirce, the following opinion was delivered this morning:

That the election officers appointed under the Registry law, before entering upon their respective duties, shall severally make and subscribe an affidavit, before an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, or some other officer duly authorized to addending the common of the city of Philadelphia, or some other officer duly authorized to addending the common of the city of Philadelphia, or some other officer duly authorized to addending the city of the city of Philadelphia, or some other officer duly authorized to addending the city of the city of Philadelphia, or some other officer duly authorized to addending the city of the c eiphia, or some other officer duly authorized to ad minister oaths or affirmations in the said city, that they will perform their duties with fidelity, etc. They cannot administer oaths or affirmations to each other as under the old law, but they can be sworn in

the day before election.

The Court announced that they would sit tomorrow morning at seven o'clock, at the new Court House, and continue in session for a reasonable time to hear applications relating to vacancies in election

THE M'GARRIGLE MURDER.

Investigation by the Coroner-Rum-drinking and Wife-beating.

The case of Mary McGarrigle, who died on Saturday, at her residence, No. 241 South Water street, from pneumonia, superinduced by injuries in the was the subject of investigation by Coroner Daniels this morning.
Dr. James Markoe, No. 1620 Locust street, testified

that on Friday last he saw the woman McGarrigle, and she then stated to him that she had been sick since Monday, Oct. 4. Previous to that she had been in perfect health. Witness examined her, and found er chest bruised in the right side, and this had bred nflammation of the lungs. She stated that she seen beaten by her husband on last Monday. was then very weak and scarcely able to talk. Witness was present at the post morten examination, and he was of the opinion that she had been bruised both before and after death. before and after death; I saw her but twice

on Friday and Saturday.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn. Said that in his post-mortem examination he discovered some bruises on the breast and right side over the lower rib; dry cups had been applied; there was some effused blood in the tissues beneath the skin over the anterior ends of the lower ribs; there had been independent of of the lower ribs; there had been inflammation of the pleura and right lung, which was completely consolidated; the deceased came to her death from pheumonia, or inflammation of the lung; a severe blow or kick on the side might have caused the inflammation of the pleura and lung.

Mrs. Ann Mahoney testified that on last Sunday night week she heard the deceased wearen.

night week she heard the deceased woman shrieking murder. The deceased often said that her husband had whipped her. Witness heard her dying declaration that her husband had kicked her.

James Clark, brother of the deceased, testified
that on last Sunday night, when he went to the house
in company with McGarrigle, the latter kicked deceased in the side, she they extend to the form ceased in the side; she then got out of bed and went into the entry; on Monday morning Mrs. Garrigle complained to her husband that she was sick, and she accused him of kicking her; McGarrigle kicked deceased in the right side; when the assault was committed the children, besides myself, deceased, and the prisoner were all that were there; the offers

and the prisoner, were all that were there; she often complained of her husband's treatment. Eilen Estcott testified that she did not see the assault, but she had often heard Mrs. McGarrigle cry "Murder!" they had lived in the house four or five weeks; on Thursday last I went through her room, and found her in a very low condition, and took her into my room. On Saturday night last Mr. McGarrigle came in drunk, and forced his way into my room, and rolled on her in the bed like a brute: she was then dying as fast as she could; the de-ceased has often told me that her husbaad beat her, and showed me the marks on her body; she told me before she died that her husband had murdered her. that he had kicked her; she died at between 3 and 4 o'clock on Sunday morning; he was there during the week, sleeping in his own room, Mrs. McGarrigle

then being ill in my room.

Eliza Sandhurst, No. 241 South Water street, testied-Last Saturday night a week ago both man and wife went out, and returning, sent for liquor and drank it; on Monday morning Mrs. McGarrigie told me that her husband had kicked her; I live in the next room; there is only a slight partition between day night he went into Mrs. Estcott's room and sat

The jury returned the following verdict:—That the said Mary McGarrigle came to her death from pneumonia superinduced by blows inflicted at the hand of her husband, James McGarrigle, October 3, 1869, at No. 211 Water street.

THE STAUB CASE.

It is Not Thought to be a Murder—What Those Who Last Saw Deceased Say.

On Sunday afternoon George Staub, a widower, twenty-eight years of age, and a resident of No. 2217 Nassau street, was found lying insensible at the bottom of a stone quarry, between the rear of Strawberry Mansion and the Schuylkill river. From bruises on his person it was at first supposed that murder had been committed, and this supposition was en-hanced by the fact that during the night a general fight had taken place at the Mansion. Further investigation by the detectives, however,

gives the affair another appearance. The following account is given by parties who were of the party with whom Staub visited the resort:—

On last Thursday afternoon he went with his friends to Strawberry Mansion, and between that and 7 o'clock drank so heavily as to become stapidly intoxicated. About half-past 7 o'clock P. M. pidly intoxicated. About half-past 7 o'clock P. M. he was seen by a young man and woman in the grounds to go the rear of the house, and thence make his way towards the quarry. From marks in the soft earth on the edge of the precipice, it is pretty evident that he staggered on the brink, and his feet breaking the earth away, he fell over, and so down fifty feet to the place where he was found the following morning. The fight which took place did not commence until a couple of hours after staub was last seen.

Staub was last seen. Though alive when discovered, and although Though alive when discovered, and actuough medical aid was procured, nothing could be done for him, and he died on Saturday. The wounds on Staub's head are said to be very slight, and only such as might have been received in his downward fall, the impressions of the skull having been discovered in the soit earth.

An inquest into the facts will be made by Coroner Daniels on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock.

The Cuban Junta—First Anniversary of the Cuban Declaration of Independence.—At 10% o'clock this morning, a meeting of Cubans and friends of free Cuba was held at the Cuban Junta Office, No. 812 Arch street, to commemorate the action, a year ago yesterday, of Carlos M. Cespedes, who, with the Cuban flag in his hand, proclaimed liberty, equality, and frateraty to the Cubans.

M. Lantlatebar, the President of the Cuban Junta in this city, delivered a specia in Spanish.

n this city, delivered a speech in Spanish. The following resolutions were unautmously adopted:—
To day being the solemn and sacred day to all Cuban hearts, the first anniversary of the monocubic one on which the glorious standard of our liberty was reised in Yara, we insten with esacrases to manifest to the ovid local world the outherstown and firmness that animate on hearts, and also to thank the Lord of the universe for hearts, and also to thank the Lord of the universe for supporting our valuant bettern, and pray to Him always to dispense this great protection to the cube of pastics and right.

and right.

We Cubers here present scleenly swear, before God cand our country, we are always ready to med our blood for the benefit of our cause, and will make the storages that may be required from us to accura the independence of Cute.

Cut.a. We also take this solemn day to send a warm and most forcent vote of thanks to our brothern, the harnes of our liberty, who are bravely fighting in the fields of Cuba-to those valing men who, though encompassed with privations and dangers, willingly a critice their lives for the happiness of our own rative country.

A RAID.—On Saturday night last, Sergeant Lynch, of the Slyth district many descent on three houses A RAID.—On Saturday night last, Sergeant Lynch, of the Sixth district, made a descent on three houses of liftame on Sergeant street. The numbers of the places were 1639, 1641, and 1642—the first kept by Sarah Campbell, the second by Maggie Harris, and the third by Annie Bufflegton. Three males and cleven females were arrested. Alderman Jones held the proprietresses of the houses in \$500 fail each to answer.

A Highwayman.—Joseph Jackson, colored, was arrested yesterday morning at Seventh and Bedford streets, on the charge of highway robbery. It appears that he, in compaby with another negro (unknown and unarrested) garroted a lad named John Dunn, and stole \$16 from his pocket. Joseph has a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

Runaway.—Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a wagon in which rode a Mr. Cunningham and his daughter, took fright at Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and ran away. The young lady was huried from the vehicle and badly huri. Mr. Cunningham escaped uninjured.

of the voters of the district themselves. Thereupon the City Executive Committee, which has been carrying things with a high hand generally, throw him at the Eighth District Station House.

THE BROOKS CASE.

Another Habeas Corpus for the Would-be Assassins—The Lawyers Again Baffled, and the Writ Falls—Next Wednesday Week Fixed

In the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning, another scene was enacted showing the desperate energy with which the friends of the ruffians who are to answer for the attempted assassination of Detective James J. Brooks still labor to effect their rescue. Not a single point that gave the least show for an advantage to be gained has been untried, and this morning the last heavy stroke was given, which, however, as was the fate of all its predecessors, was warded off by the com-mendable vigilance of the authorities, and fell to the mendable vigilance of the anthorities, and fell to the ground harmless; and it is hoped that their counsel may be too busily employed for the last great struggle to permit them to disturb the interval between this and the trial with more of their sharp but abortive efforts to impede the course of justice.

At the instance of the District Attorney and by the arder of Indee Lydow, the prisoners, Donolne.

the erder of Judge Ludlow, the prisoners Donohue, Marrs, and Eagan were brought into court by the Sheriff to be arraigned. William B. Maun and Lewis C. Cassidy, Esga, their counsel, learning this, at once took out a writ of habeas corpus, as they said, for the purpose of obtaining a reduction of ball, and prayed the Court to give a hearing upon this writ before the prisoners were forced to plead.

His Honor granted the writ, returnable forthwith, and the Sheriff at once made return that the origin.

and the Sheriff at once made return that, the prisoners having been surrendered into his custody upon a bench warrant from this court to be held for their bench warrant from this court to be held for their appearance to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill James J. Brooks, were now in court, pursuant to an order by his Honor, for the purpose of being arraigned.

To this return Mr. Cassidy filed the following traverse by Marra, saying that as one case would decide all, he supposed the reply of this prisoner alone would be sufficient:—

would be sufficient:—
Hugh Marra by way of traverse to the return filed
in this case, says that he is a citizen of this county;
that he has never had a hearing before any judge or
justice, and has never seen or heard his prosecutor justice, and has never seen or heard his prosecutor or the witnesses who make charge against him. That he did not know of the existence of any bill of indictment against him till this morning, and then only by the return of the Sheriff. That no copy of the bill has been furnished or read to him.

That he avers there is nothing in the return and

That he avers there is nothing in the return, and could not legally be, that will prevent the Judge hearing the case from inquiring into the circumstances of this, as required by the net of 1785, so that he may be discharged from imprisonment or ad

And for further answer he says that it will be impossible for the judge to determine according to law the amount of ball or how far the relator is con-nected with any transaction rendering him liable to punisement, to hear the circumstances cannected with the perpetration of the crime named in the

teriff's return.
Mr. Hagert suggested that this was no trayerse o the return, for there was no denial in it of any fact alleged by the return. So far as the hearing was concerned, he would grant that in the matter of ball or discharge a citizen was primarily entitled to this preliminary hearing. But these men were fugitives from justice; they had opportunity to have that hearing n the proper way by remaining in the jurisdiction and appearing before the committing magistrate; out they had waived their right by flight, and an inctment had to be found in their absence in order o obtain a requisition to bring them back. An affi-avit of their flight had been presented to his lonor, upon which the indictment was found and a ench warrant issued. And the indictment found recluded a hearing upon this writ.

Mr. Carsidy here interposed by saying that he thought he was entitled to have seen that affidavit that he might have had an opportunity of traversing it, but he had had no notice whatever of it. He only knew that the prisoners were in the city on Thursday night, that he was sent for as counsel, and, though he had to wait at the station-house until midnight, he was admitted by the Mayor to consult with them. He considered the indictment no bar to this writ proceeding, for the act of Assembly was explicit, that the Court, in order to determine the amount of ball in any case should inquire into the circumstances of it, and this was the only method of carrying out this require-ment that he could think of. He only desired that the case of these men should pursue the ordinary usual course of business in a court of law, and that no distinction should be made between it and other

cases, or that they should be treated more severely than other defendants.

Mr. Mann here arose and said that this course on the part of the District Attorney was exactly what he had seen in many cases in this Court. The Com-monwealth wanted to get rid of a hearing upon the writ, to save themselves the labor and inconveni-ence of producing their testimony. When they distrusted their case, or wished to keep it secret from the other side, the proscenting officers always the other side, the prosecuting officers always adopted the course of opposing a hearing upon a writ. But the defendant had a right to be heard, a right of the most vital importance, to have the most vital importance, to saring before the court in order to ascert, ircumstances of the case that might require a large circumstances of the case that might require a large or small amount of bail, or perhaps to demand dis-charge, a right that the Constitution guaranteed to every citizen. This court had over and again heard that when a citizen, arrested and imprisoned in this manner, came in praying a hearing, the Common-wealth's officer should not rise in his place, and, producing a bill of indictment, of the finding of which the defendant had no knowledge, say, "There, that

settles it; you cannot be heard,"

The practice of the court for twenty-five years had
seen that when a defendant had been given no
learing before the bill was found, he was entitled to a hearing before the court in order to have the amount of his bail determined. True, the court had often said that where the citizen had a full and ample opportunity to be heard and had waived that opportunity, the indictment would be sufficient to prevent a hearing, and he would have to give ball. But where there had been no hearing, and an indict-ment was found holding the defendant for trial during the term in which the bill was found, it was irregular and liable to be quashed, and then the hearing would be allowed. This was the case here, and certainly the indictment could not be allowed to operate as an obstruction to the prisoner's right to be heard. They had never seen their prosecutor, had never been confronted by their ac-cusers, they were in the dark and were here praying cusers, they were in the dark and were here praying for that light which the act of Assembly said every citizen was entitled to. The District Attorney held the bill of indictment necessary to the obtaining of a requisition: that might have been true enough, but it had served its purpose, and could not now be pleaded in preclusion of the right of the citizen to a hearing; it had been used for the purpose of the requisition, but it was still for the Court to say whether the defendant was to be held, and in what amount of ball he should be held, and to this it was necessary to go into a hearing. The to this it was necessary to go into a hearing. The Constitution said excessive bail should not be de-manded, and where such amount had been required as seemed excessive and in violation of this provision, it seemed but the simplest kind of justice to grant a hearing, in order that the propriety of the sum named should be inquired into. If the Court should grant a hearing, there was no doubt that Peter Donahoue, one of the prisoners, would be dis-charged altagether, for against him there was not the slightest exidence. he slightest evidence. In deciding this controversy, Judge Ludlow said :-

In deciding this controversy, Judge Ludiow said:— This habeas corpus law, in order to be properly understood, must be viewed in all its lights, and while I agree with the prisoner's counsel in the main of what they have said, yet in some things they have uttered I must differ from them. The defeadant, when a fugitive from justice, as in the affidavit in this case these prisoners are alleged to be, may be returned to his proper jurisdiction upon a requisithis case these prisoners are alleged to be, may be returned to his proper jurisdiction upon a requisition, and called at once to trial; and when so called to trial he may impede it by interposing a writ. Strioped of all its legal and rhetorical verbigge, this is the simple proposition advanced by the prisoners' counsel. Within my knowledge, where men have been brought to the bar to plead, the Supreme Court has refused to interfere by granting a writ of habeas corpus. Then how can this proposition hold good, if in such a case as this even the Supreme Court can not issue the writ? The power of the highest Court in the Commonwealth to grant this writ is by statute. Then, without violation to the object and spirit of the law, which are found by a reference to this stantary limitation, the prisoners upon being brought to trial, for their arraignment is the imitative step in their trial, can not interpose this writ and defeat the trial.

On Monday last the District Attorney made affidant the foreign the content of the law and the trial to the foreign that the the foreign that the foreign the foreign that the foreign davit before me that parties charged with crime had fied the jurisdiction. I at once sent to the Grand Jury a bill of indictment, and issued my bench-warrant for their arrest. The indictment was sent to Harrisburg, and the requisition procured. Of these facts I have knowledge, and upon them is

must act. It requires no argument to prove to me that the power of the Court and of the District Attorney in these cases is an extraordinary power, but nevertheless they have it. recollected a celebrated case decided by Judge King, who said that an indictment might be sent up by the Attorney-General (and now by the District Attorney) without a preliminary hearing before a ma

Now, as to the practice of the court. There are many cases of this nature where parties come before the court to have they ball fixed, but they are not cases in which the parties are here for trial.

The principle is that where the indictment is found before the issuing of the writ, there the writ is to be quashed. And to show that this is understood by the law I will mention one case, in which the defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree, where a monstrons effort was made to take out the writ before the indictment was found, which succeeded and the take was found, which succeeded, and the Court prohibited the Grand Jury from proceeding upon the bill until the writ had been disposed of.

But where the indictment had been acted upon by the Grand Jury, and the facts therein charged have been acted upon by them, the writ subsequently issued must be quashed. Such being the case here, I now quash this writ.

Mr. Mann—I wish your Honor to understand our object; we do not seek here to defeat a trial. Judge Ludlow—I have not said you did, sir.

Mr. Mann—But I know that it will be served up to the public in such a way as to make you say it, whe-

the public in such a way as to make you say it, whe-ther you did or not.

Judge Ludlow—I only say that if I should adopt the course advocated by you, I would set a precedent by which the trials of cases to come may be de-feated.

Mr. Hagert-The Court having quashed the writ,

w move that the prisoners be arraigned. r. Mann—I wish to— r. Hagert—But, Mr. Mann, I have made a motion.

Mr. Mann—Well, sir, so have I. Mr. Hagert—But mine was made first. Judge Ludlow—Gentlemen!— Mr. Mann—It was a mere matter of jumping up Mr. Hagert-I was on my feet first, and made my

motion with my mouth first.

Mr. Mann—I only wish to say that our sole object was to have the amount of ball fixed in a sum that might be reached, in order that the prisoners might be able to have their liberty, which is so essential in the proper preparation for their trial. You know how important personal liberty is in such an emergency, and the Constitution has guaranteed it to every one, by prohibiting the demand of excessive bail. If the Commonwealth will show their hand, and acquaint you with their case, you will fix the bail at an amount that can be obtained by the prisoners, and they will be ready and prompt at their trial. It is not our object to defeat the trial, for we had notice that the case would not be tried to-day.

Judge Ludlow—I wish to be understood by everybody as having acted in this matter man mature de-

body as having acted in this matter upon mature de-liberation and upon principle. The affidavits and indictments before me charge that these men con-spired to take the life of Mr. Brooks, and that in pursuance of that conspiracy they went into a store with a loaded pistol and discharged it into his body. The indictment has charged them with assault and battery with intent to kill and murder. If the wounded party were in danger of death, I would have refused to allow any ball at all. While I am for from swing that any of ball at all. While I am far from saying that any the defendants are guilty of this, a fact of which am profoundly ignorant, and I sincerely hope the may all prove their entire innocence, yet I hold the may all prove their entire innocence, yet I hold that under the circumstances of this case no less sum than I have named should have been taken. As a public officer and a man, I do not wish to be understoed as saying that any of these prisoners was in any way more connected with this outrage than any other man in the community.

After some parley between counsel, next Wednesday week, the 20th inst., was fixed for the trial of the case.

ELECTION DAY.

The Mayor's Orders to the Police for their Conduct To-morrow.

This morning the Mayor summoned to his office the Licutenancs and Sergeants of the various Police Districts and addressed them in reference to their districts, and addressed them in reference to their

duties for to-morrow. He said:—

I desire that when the men vote they shall be in full uniform, and that they shall vote in the early part of the day, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock A. M., and having voted then quietly to retire; those who are to patrol to go to their beats, and those detailed for election noise to proceed to the onnostic tailed for election poils to proceed to the opposite side of the street, and remain there, not taiking politics, but demean themselves as public officers, and not as politicians. Under no circumstances are the men to go to the windows or the line of voters except to suppress disturbances, or to remove those who disturb voters. Such conduct to be observed all day. I especially desire all superior officers to eport the names of those who violate these instructions. I am determined to do all that I can to have a quiet election, and afford abundant facility to every citizen to cast his bal-lot without fear or interference. At night the men will be detailed for special duty at various points in the city, to be drawn upon in the event of a disturbance; and they must implicitly obey the orders of the officers appointed to lead squads in case of emergency. I trust that no necessity will arise that will require action in masses, either during the day or night. In case the necessity to make arrests does arise during voting. I desire that immediate facilities for hearings before a magistrate shall be afforded, that there may be no confinements for un-necessary periods. I again enjoin upon you to act as public officers, and not as politicians, and beg you all to realize that you are men clothed with power; and every man should regard it to be a solemn duty to exercise that power in such a manner as will meet an impartial public approval. The public have a right to this course of action, and we ought to fulfil that requirement. I will expect, there-fore, these instructions to be fully carried out. The officers were then dismissed. The leutenants will be furnished with detailed instructions at 5

o'clock this afternoon.

We understand that as an additional precaution against policemen interfering in politics to-morrow, the force is to be transposed as far as practicable, so as to remove the men from their accustomed dis-tricts to others where they have no interest in local Governor Geary will be in fown to-morrow to give

support to the city authorities in preserving the public order. REARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION .- This after-

EARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afterneon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station:—
—William Flaherty lind a hearing upon the charge of stealing a case of kip boots, valued at \$33, from Chandier, Hart & Co., of Market street. Held in default of \$1000 ball.

—Joseph Jackson, colored, was charged with robbing a little boy named John Dunn of \$10, an accomplice holding the lad while he was robbed. Committed to answer.

—Charles Williams was charged with stealing a watch, valued at \$10, and some silver coin. The

watch, valued at \$10, and some silver coin. The pawnbroker could not identify the defendant as the man who pawned the watch, and he was discharged. —William Johnson was charged with stealing half a chest of tea from Morrison, Hover & Co., S. E. corner of Third and Arch streets. He was seen to steal the goods and was committed for trial. —Issac Walker, colored, for assault and battery on Cornelia Willow, was committed in default of \$400

-James Clark, an important but homeless witness in the McGarrigie murder case, was committed to jail in default of \$1000 ball to attend court and

OUR MEDICAL COLLEGES.—To-day three of the medical universities that have contributed to make the name of Philadelphia famous throughout the whole country as the centre of medical science are regularly opened for the fall session.

At the University of Pennsylvania, Ninth street,

above Chesnut, the general introductory to the one-hundred-and-fourth course of lectures was delivered at 12% P. M., by Robert E. Rogers, Professor of Chemistry.

The Jefferson Medical College, on Tenth street, below Chesnut, will have its general introductory to the course delivered by Professor Joseph Pancoast, M. D., at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Hahnemann Medical College (Homcopathic No. 1105 Filbert street, was opened at noon to-day, when the general introductory to the regular course of lectures was delivered by Lemuel Stephens, M. D., Professor of Chemitry. THE WATER .- Yesterday's rain has had very little

perceptible effect in increasing the volume of the Schuylkill's water. But the usual depth is passing over the dam at Fairmout.

"COMPANY A."—On Thursday evening next, Com-pany A, Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, wifi give an ex-hibition drill at the armory, Broad and Race streets. Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 11.—The quality of the offerings of beef cattle was inferior this week, but with light rebeer cathe was interest and an active demand prices have advanced.
We quote choice at 9@9½c.; prime at 5½@8½c.; fair
to good at 7½@8½c.; and common at 5½@6½c. # 1b. gross, as to quality.
The following sales were reported:-

Head.
47 Owen Smith, Western, 8@8%,
88 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 8@9.
116 Dengier & McCleese, York State, 5%@5,
129 P. McFillen, Western, 7@8%,
90 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 7@8%,
83 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8%,
42 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@8,
113 James S. McFillen, Western, 8@9%,
106 E. S. McFillen, Western, 7@86.

113 James S. McFillen, Western, 76836.
106 F. S. McFillen, Western, 76836.
105 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 66836.
105 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 66636.
116 Mooney & Smith, Western, 656836.
42 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 56874.
37 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7346836.

105 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 65668. 66 H. Frank, Virginia, 5567. 25 Hope & Co., Western Penna., 658%.

25 Hope & Co., Western Penna, 6.68%.

55 Eikon & Co., Virginia, 6.67.

60 G. Eilenger, Virginia, 6.68.

58 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6.88.

24 J. Clemson, Western, 75.68%.

25 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Virginia, 6%.68.

29 S. Frank, Virginia, 5.66.

24 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7.68%.

20 Jesse Miller, Chester county, 7.68%.

Cows and Calves have declined. 150 head sold at 45.666 p head. Springers may be quoted at \$40.666. p lb., gross.

Hogs.—The receipts were large and prices lower. 3322 head sold at prices ranging from \$14 to \$14.75 100 lbs., net, for corn-fed.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WAR, RANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

FARE & BROTHER, Makers.

2 24wfm? No. 224 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.

LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1028 OWESBUT Street

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE. FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACES OF ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only \$1 00.

JOHN LINERD,

\$ 17 wams No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street. THE GREAT WEDDING-CARD DEPOT.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN WEDDING CARDS. FAIRCHILDS' GOLD PENS,

WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES. ENGLISH WRITING-DESKS. FINE ENGLISH POCKET-BOOKS, CARD CASES.

R. HOSKINS & CO., Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers. NO. 913 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

POLITICAL.

TO CHARLES A. MILLER, PRESIDENT OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Dear Sir :- A sense of what I believe to be proper has estrained me from taking any public notice of the low, base vilification] which has been heaped upon me as the Republican candidate of Select Council from the Fifteenth ward by printed bandbills and advertisements in the city papers. Nor would I consent to descend to their low level now by a rejutation of their false and dishonorable charges, did I not feel upon this feve of the election my silence might lead to misapprobension in the minds of many good and honost citizens of this ward.

If it did not give some color of importance to the libels themselves, my individual success would be of small moment. The success of the party is a matter of highest consequence, and I yield only to its paramount interest in communicating facts which the people should know and supercial

ment The success or the party is a matter of highest consequence, and I yield only to its paramount interest in communicating facts which the people should know and appreciate.

The true I did visit Chicago, as an admirer of General McClellan, before the Presidential election of 1864 occurred. I plainly saw the consequences of his election to the Presidency—consequences of greater importance to the country at that time than would have been the defeat of Mr. Lincoln in 1864; and at that time I left the Democratic party forever.

During the war I was not in sympathy with the Rebellion, nor did I oppose by my vote the constitutional convention giving the soldiers a right to vote.

While in the Gas Trust as Trustee I was not instrumental in discharging the Republicant employes, but was absent when the act was done (whe the minutes of the Board of that date). I frequently voted with the Republicans in the Board of sat they will all testiry.

My tensure lived in my houses free from rent while their husbands were in the Union army, and also received professional services free of charge.

I was always a Whig, and in that party until the Know-Nothing order drove me into the Democratic ranks, as it did many others.

I voted for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, and for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, as the subjoined certificates will verify, and from that date I need not assure your committee that I have been a consistent and a zealous Republican.

Nor am I conscious of being the candidate of any "ring," Such a charge is a base reflection upon the delegates who placed me in nomination, two-thirds of whom voted for me on the first ballot, and on the second unanimously. The convention consisted of gentlemen, and was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, and separated in harmony. I was never asked for nor gave a pledge to any one as a consideration for my nomination.

Should my fellow-citizens send me as their representative to the Select Council, they will find me untrammelled by pledges or promises, and always acting in conformity

I am yours truly, DR. WILLIAM W. BURNELL.

This is to certify that on the 8th day of November, 1884.

Dr. W. Burnell eams to me and stated that he intended to vote for Mr. Lincoln, and asked me for a ticket for that purpose.

Swenn and subscribed before me this second day of October, 1869.

[SEAL.]

JOSIAH DANFIELD, [SEAL.]

This is to pertify that on the "th day of November, 1854, Dr. W. W. Burnell told me he intended to vote the Republican ticket, and exhibited one I accompanied him to the polls on the same day, and saw him vote the same for the Republican electors.

Swern and subscribed before me, this 3 th

DAVID BEITLER, Alderman, NATHAN TROTTER & Co.e.,
Importers of Tin-plates, Metals, ofcetal,
No. 26 N. Front stry.
Philadephila, Oct. 9.
W. W. Burnell, Esq. Dear Sir. At your request it give sur pleasure to state that during the time we were jointly members of the Gas Trust you werefgenerally present at both the stated and special meetings of the Board; and during the period of the invasion of our State you always voted to pay the men in our ampley who volunteered for its defense, and were very solicitous for the welfere of their families during their absence.

C. S. GROVE.

EDWARD H. TROTTER.

INDEPENDENT REFORM PARTY Prothonotary of the District Court. WILLIAM C. CLAGHORN.

> Clerk of Quarter Sessions, I. NEWTON PERCE. Recorder of Deeds, GEORGE S. FERGUSON. THOMAS FINLEY City Treasurer. ROBERT ENGLAND.

Corener. GEORGE GABEL. Headquarters No. 801 CHESNUT Street, second story. BEO ATTENTION, REPUBLICANS.

Who circulated the tickets for the Temperance Reform ticket?

Answer, Mayor Fox's police, under the direction and supervision of the Democratic City Executive Committee. Who is William C. Claghorn, who professes to be a Republican, one of the nominees on the Temperance ticket? Answer, He was one of the Return Judges in October, 1868, from the Feurteenth ward, who butrayed his political friends, and was elected by the Democrate President of that body, over the regular Republican nominee. And yet this man professes to be a Republican, and asks the votes of members of the Republican party!

Be not deceived by "last cards" issued only to mislend and deceive.

[11]

AN INQUIRER.

FOR SHERIFF, 1870.

JOHN GIVEN.

Subject to the rules of the Republican Party. OF THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS
OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD.
Having become satisfied that the nomination of B. F.
GLENN has already accomplished its purpose in the
defeat of Dr. BURNELL for Salect Conneil, I respectfully state that I am not a candidate for Common Council. With many thanks for the confidence reposed in me,
I remain, etc.,
CHARLES D. SEPPLEE,

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR Prothonotary of the District Court is WILLIAM K. HOPKINS, tavernkeeper. The Temperance Reform Candidate is WILLIAM C. CLAGHORN, just as good a Republican, and no rum seiler. What Republican Temperance man will vote for Hopkins?

EIGHTH WARD .- DEMOCRATS vote for NED CaRLIN for the Legislature and for JIMMY BREEN and HUGHY DONNELLY for Alder-They will add respectability to the aristocratic Highth Ward.

ALL GOOD CITIZENS OF THE NINTH
WARD who desire a representation in Councils
that will do honor to the ward, will vote for WILLIAM S.
POOR, Esq., for Common Council, a gentleman of high
standing in the community, and who has always been identified with the improvement and mercantile affairs of the
city.

MANY CITIZENS.

I OST, ON THE MORNING OF OCTOBER 11, in the neighborhood of Thirteenth and Market streets, a wallet containing \$455 and sundry other bills, a reward of \$50 will be paid on the return of the same to SAMUEL STEWART, No. 1408 SHIPPEN Street.

TOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER! No. 328 OHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wimb

THERE IS NOW OVER \$5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All porsons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 85 S. SEVENTH Street.